

# B. B. JONES' GREAT FORCED SALE

THE FINAL DASH AT HALF PRICE. THIS DRASTIC ACTION  
MUST . BE . TAKEN . TO . RAISE . MONEY . AT . ONCE  
SCAN THESE PRICES FOR BARGAINS UNBELIEVABLE

<b>FARM WAGONS HALF PRICE</b> Farm Wagons and box with spring seat. We are offering during this sale special prices on all wagons complete. 1 1/2 inch patent, regular price \$165.00, Sale Price --- \$82.50 1 1/2 inch regular. Formerly sold for \$160.00, Sale Price --- \$80.00 1/2 inch Plain, regular value \$170.00, Sale Price --- \$85.00 1 1/2 inch Patent, regular value \$175.00, Sale Price --- \$87.50 2 1/2 inch Thimble Skein regular value \$160.00, Sale Price \$80.00 1 1/2 inch one horse or light wagon, regular value \$97.50, Sale Price --- \$48.75 See this big line of wagons before you buy. A full and complete line in this great stock.  <b>HORSE COLLARS</b> Heavy, genuine bark-tanned leather, curled hair stuffed, face tufted, easy on horse's shoulder. A heavy well made collar. Regular value \$9.50 Sale Price --- \$4.75 Brightened down, solid leather, extra heavy collar, made from select bark-tanned leather. A big value giving collar, regular price \$10.00, Sale Price --- \$5.00	<b>SINGLE WAGON LINES</b> 7-8 inch made from good, solid bark-tanned leather, a big vaule. Regular price \$3.75, Sale Price \$2.45  <b>SADDLES</b> McClellan U. S. Army pattern Saddles, solid leather with skirt and fender. Regular values \$25.00, Sale Price --- \$12.50 Number 35 leather quilted seat saddle, light tan color, regular values \$22.50, Sale Price --- 11.25 Boys' Horn and Wood tree saddle, all leather trimmings, regular values \$12.50, Sale Price --- \$6.25  <b>HAMES</b> Number 61 extra heavy iron bound hames, made for all collars. Regular value \$2.00, Sale Price --- \$1.00  <b>DOUBLE BREECHING</b> Yankee Double Breeching, made extra heavy and from select bark-tanned leather. Regular price \$11.50, Sale Price --- \$5.75  <b>TRACE CHAINS</b> Extra heavy electric welded trace chains, regular value \$2.00, Sale Price --- \$1.00	<b>TEAM LINES</b> Double Lines 1 1/2 inch stock extra good quality. This is an exceptionally strong and serviceable line. Regular value \$9.50, Sale Price --- \$4.75 14-foot Lines, well made and finished, strong and durable. These lines are made of selected bark-tanned leather cut heavy and full length. Regular value \$8.50, Sale Price \$4.25  <b>SEWING MACHINES</b> Free Sewing Machines of standard quality. Free Ball Bearing Drop Head Sewing Machine fitted with automatic head lift. Quarter sawed oak wood work. Complete with attachments, accessories and instruction book. Regular value \$85.00, Sale Price --- \$42.50 All other Free Machines in different style cabinets priced as follows with all attachments complete: Reg. price \$75, Sale Price \$37.50 Reg. price \$65, Sale Price \$32.50 Reg. price \$60, Sale Price \$25.60 Reg. price \$55, Sale Price \$21.75  <b>PHONOGRAPHS</b> Raymond Phonographs, play all records but Edison. Finished in finely hand rubbed mahogany. Regular price, with ten records, \$135, special Sale Price --- \$50.00	<b>Hitch Your Dollar to the Biggest Load It Ever Pulled</b>	<b>BRIDLES</b> 1 1/2 inch extra heavy cup blinds, brass cheek rings and brass mounted, a first class heavy work bridle. Regular value \$7.00 Sale Price \$3.50 Good, heavy, staple blind bridle, regular value \$3.25, Sale Price \$1.60 Heavy 1 1/2 inch cheeks with leather loops, roller buckles, brass trimmed, sensible blinds, regular value \$4.25, Sale Price --- \$2.15 Extra heavy 1 1/2 inch Phosphat square blinds, roller buckles, short reins, brass trimmed, an exceptionally well made bridle. Regular value \$4.25, Sale Price --- \$2.15 1 1/2 long cheeks, cupped blinds, brass cheek rings and brass trimmed, a well made and serviceable bridle. Regular value, \$5.50, Sale Price \$2.75  <b>LAP ROBES</b> Full sized, single grey buggy robe, regular value \$4.50 Sale Price \$2.25 Double Robe, green plush, a real bargain, regular value \$7.50, Sale Price --- \$3.75 Plaid all wool Auto Robe a very fine grade, soft wool, regular value \$15.00, Sale Price --- \$7.50 Strook Double Plush Auto Robe, a large assortment to choose from. Special bargains, regular values \$18.00, Sale Price --- \$9.00 Regular values, \$15, Sale Price \$7.50 Reg. value \$13.50, Sale Price \$6.60	<b>TOP BUGGIES HALF PRICE</b> Arched Axle Rubber-tire Hackney Buggy, regular value \$215.00, Sale Price --- \$107.50 Plain Axle Rubber-tire Hackney Buggy, regular value \$215.00, Sale Price --- \$107.50 Steel Tire Hackney Top Buggy, regular value \$195.00, Sale Price --- \$97.50 Rubber-tire Open Hackney Buggy, regular value \$185.00 Sale Price --- \$92.50 Steel Tire Washington Open Buggy, regular price \$125.00, Sale Price --- \$62.50 Summers Rubber-tire Top Buggy, regular value \$185.00, Sale Price --- \$92.50 For real values in buggies don't fail to see this wonderful line. We carry a full line of high grade buggies.  <b>SINGLE HARNESS</b> Forty-nine sets to sell, single break and quilted saddle harness with collar. A wonderful bargain for an all leather, heavy single harness. Regular value \$35.00, Sale Price \$17.50 Leather saddle, brass mounted, patent leather trimmed, a very fine well made single harness. Regular value \$32.50, Sale Price --- \$16.25
<b>ROCKING CHAIRS</b> Extra heavy oak spindle arms, regular value \$5.50, Sale Price --- \$3.95 Child's wood seat, high back rockers, very fine solid built chair, regular value \$2.50, Sale Price --- \$1.35	<b>LIBRARY TABLES</b> Quarter sawed oak rubbed and polished, two book shelves, regular value \$45.00, Sale Price --- \$24.85 Fumed oak and mahogany, 2 book racks, regular value \$35.00 Sale Price --- \$24.85	<b>BEDS</b> White and Ivory Beds, 2 in posts. Sold for \$30.00, Sale Price --- \$14.50 Iron Beds in Vernis Martin white and oxidized, 2 in posts, 1/2 in filler. Sold for \$20.00, Sale Price --- \$10.75		<b>BED LOUNGE</b> Folding Bed Lounge, extra heavy plush upholstering. Regular price \$40.00, Sale Price --- \$24.00	<b>BED SPRINGS</b> National Bed Springs, oxidized, diamond shaped. Reg. value, \$8.50, Sale Price \$5.60 Blue ribbon Bed Springs, guaranteed for 20 years. Regular price \$8.50, Sale Price --- \$5.50

## B. B. JONES. Edgefield, S. C.

### What Women Are Doing With the Ballot.

Now that the ballot is in the hands of woman, what is she going to do with it?

Many women realize its value. They are receiving it reverently and joyfully, with clear eyes, looking towards a brighter future for women, and, in consequence for mankind; for woman's destiny, woman's status, woman's quality are inextricably interwoven with that of man, and with that of the state.

In 1865 John Stewart Mill, the great English philosophical writer, logician and economist, said "The consequence of the inferior political positions of women, intertwine themselves with all the evils of existing society, and with all the difficulties of human improvement."

Some women do not know the intrinsic worth of this new gift, the infinite possibilities for good, the insidious danger that will ensue from neglecting this opportunity; they are bound too much by tradition, and pity to say too often it is merely local tradition. They may be fearful of "thrills and jibs," forgetting that were those who jibe "but half so wise and fair and kind, and truthful as they should be much that women claims as right had ne'er been mooted, but as frankly their's as dues of nature." They forget that it is impossible to get rid of this new gift which they are ungraciously contemplating. They think that they may cast it from them not knowing that, bomb-like, it has the power of exploding. Or they think that they may bury it and cover it with neglect not remembering the servant who went and dug in the earth and hid his opportunity, and that after a time the lord of that servant will demand a reckoning. No, neither neglect nor opposition is ever going to rid women of the responsibility of having so potent a power for good placed within their hands.

The question remains, "What are we going to do with it?"

Well, the first thing to do is to study it—on all sides—and, in order to understand it the better, to find out what other women have done with it.

To see this fairly exemplified it is better to make our study in a country where the operation of women's

ballot was not hampered by precedent and prejudice.

There is such a country to which we can turn, where the first settlement was made as late as 1814, and where a government has ripened within the last 30 years into such an assured success that older governments have sat up and gasped.

It is called the "land of social wonders," "where people are too happy," "too well conditioned," "too comfortable," where "life is something else beside a grind," "where human things like happiness, hope, comfort, have sprung up flower-like by way of evolution, and not revolution, where fewer babies die per thousand, where, during the war, the upstanding hard hitting Anzacs came from. Yes, you know it now. It is New Zealand.

I am finding this information in an article written by Rose Young in 1919.

Women did not "do it all" in New Zealand to make it such a livable country. They never do it all. It was not intended that they should. But, Rose Young says "Woman suffrage is integral to New Zealand's spirit of democracy. It has gone on the principle that no ideal of government for the benefit of the people can go far unless it proceed on the assumption that women are people."

The New Zealand woman voter immediately laid eager hold of what ever was humanitarian in New Zealand's program. She inevitably became interested in social welfare. The moment she began to vote the stress began to be laid on child welfare, on domestic-relations problems, on the protection of the potential motherhood in the woman worker, on community morals, on the relief of poverty and on the prevention of sickness, and education.

First, there were laws aimed at the relief of individual and community setbacks resulting from poverty and sickness. There were Old Age Pensions and Widows Pension Act which grants a small pension to a widow who has a child or children born in New Zealand and the Act for the Protection of Aged and Infirm Persons, also the National Provident Fund which enables workers on paying a small sum weekly, to secure an annuity at sixty years of age varying from \$10 to \$12 a week. It also

helps widows and parents on the birth of a child.

Second: Laws to safeguard the child and the family.

Through the Infant Life Protection Act, New Zealand women saved the babies as the women of no other country have saved them. In Dunedin, one of New Zealand's largest cities, only 38 babies die per thousand. It is the healthiest baby city in the world. Compare it with New York, where 125 babies die per thousand. (Remember Tennyson's prophecy that she would "gain in mental breath nor fail in childhood care.")

New Zealand women have thrown legislative safeguard around the health and happiness of school children. They ride free on the street cars in going to and from school. They have secured the passage of an Industrial School Amendment and a Juvenile Smoking Suppression Act.

They've passed the Destitute Persons Act, which provides for the registration of a child born out of wedlock in its father's name where parentage is proved and for the power to claim in any state, maintenance of such child.

They have secured the passage of the Legitimation Act, which provides that when parents marry, any child born before such marriage shall be entitled to all the rights of a child born in wedlock, including the inheritance of property.

New Zealand women have stood back of the effort to establish technical schools, giving equal opportunity for both sexes, and the effort to secure scientific temperance instruction in public schools as well as measures for the general raising of the standards of public instruction.

By 1911 the standards of literacy in New Zealand was brought to the point where there was no such thing as illiteracy in the length and breadth of the islands. At the age period of 15 to 20, 99 1/2 per cent of the whole population could read and write; between the ages of 15 and 20 99 3-5 per cent could read and write. (Compare this with South Carolina's record.)

Fourth: Laws to raise the legal economic and political status of women.

They have championed the interests of shop girls through the Shop Assistants Act. This safeguards the

wages and health of shop girls and insures better working conditions for them.

They have secured the passage of a Factory Act, which recognizes the principle of equal pay for equal work.

New Zealand women have equalized the standards of morality by securing the passage of acts that enables a wife to divorce a husband on the same grounds on which a husband can divorce a wife.

Fifth: Laws to raise the standards of community morals and social helpfulness.

New Zealand women were instrumental in passing the Licensing Amendment which provides for the gradual abolishment of barmaids, to make early closing universal, and to do away with bottle licenses and the locker system, all of which were working to the social disadvantage of the community.

They have repealed the Contagious Disease Act, which notoriously favored dissolute men at the expense not only of dissolute women but decent women as well.

All this goes to show the kind of legislation in which women have interested themselves. And is this point not proved by remembering the nature of the public activities which have engaged the attention of women in this country, and to which they have bent their efforts, and lent their influence even though they did not have the ballot? Does prohibition owe anything to the W. C. T. U.? Were child labor laws influenced in any way by women? And are not these things the natural outgrowth of woman's true and constant duty which cannot be alienated from her whether she be by the fire-side or by the ballot box?

Lastly: Do the women in New Zealand really vote on election day? That is, do they go to the polls? Let us see: There were in New Zealand, a quarter of a century ago 140,000 women over voting age. There were very few miles of railroad and New Zealand is a mountainous country. Yet when it came time to register 109,000 of the 140,000 registered. When it came time to vote 90,000 of the 109,000 went to the polls and voted.

Let us be equally alert in regard to our privileges. Let us join the League of Women Voters and together

learn what we may in order to act intelligently, and prudently and reverently.

Mrs. DUPRE CALHOUN, Member Publicity Committee, Greenwood League of Women Voters.

### The People of Meriwether.

The citizens, men and women of Meriwether township, Edgefield county, have formed a league to encourage and assist enforcement of law and order, having especially in mind protection and punishment of violation of the prohibition laws. That is an excellent thing for the people of Meriwether, one of the excellent communities, by the way, of South Carolina. If the prohibition laws are to be enforced in this state, action of a similar kind needs to be taken in townships, villages and towns everywhere in the State.

The sole hope of driving bootleggers and moonshiners out of South Carolina lies in the alertness, aggressiveness and continuing activities of the men and women who desire that this state be a secure and pleasant land in which to live.

The law-breakers are banded. The bootleggers and the moonshiners have no ritual, they are not bound by weird and blood-curdling oaths, but they know how to help one another. They are a numerous body of men and they travel far and fast. If the respectable people of South Carolina are to be saved from the demoralization that they cause and from the crimes that their nefarious business makes to flourish, it is necessary that they organize, following the example that the people of Meriwether have set.

A hundred thousand brave men and women of this state uniting their efforts and working with sincere purpose can enforce all the laws in the statute books.—The State.

### Sunday Schools Popular.

Greenwood, S. C., Oct. 3.—Figures obtained today show that the Sunday school enrollment of Greenwood is almost as large as the enrollment of the city schools; 2,165 being enrolled in the white Sunday schools and 2,485 in the white day schools. Rally day was observed yesterday in many of the city churches, the Sunday schools being reorganized and new members being enrolled.

### Why Trade at Home?

Many people ask that question but very few trouble to seek the answer.

Why should people patronize their home merchants?

Because it is a great saving of time and time today represents money.

Because the home merchant can only remain in business through the patronage of home people, and a town without merchants would be a sorry place to live in.

Because the home merchant sells goods that do not have to be returned because of defects or inferior quality. It is the only way in which a local man can hold his trade.

Because the local merchant is not in the habit of charging excessive prices. You may at times be able to get the same article elsewhere for a little less money, but the quality will invariably be reduced in proportion to the price. The local merchant can not afford to sell "cheap" stuff. The customers would not tolerate it.

Because the prosperity of a community depends upon the amount of money in circulation and that is regulated mainly by the marketing of surplus products abroad and the keeping of as much as possible of the receipts at home.

Because a community that spends most of its money abroad for supplies soon finds that it has but little left for the purchase of additional supplies.

It is so simple a child could understand, and what a child can comprehend should not go unheeded by adults.

Think it over.

Thinking may accomplish a lot of good. It certainly will do no harm.—Exchange.

### NOTICE!

Concordia Lodge No. 50, A. F. M. will hereafter hold its regular communication on the SECOND

MONDAY night of each month instead of Friday night as heretofore. All members are kindly requested to observe the change and be present accordingly.

J. H. CANTELOU, W. M.  
Edgefield, S. C., August 1, 1921.